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**YANKEE GO HOME!**

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## U.S. CRIMES PILE UP



*Vinh Quang Village Razed (photo); Haiphong, Nam Dinh and Hai Duong Cities and Other Populous Localities Indiscriminately Bombed*



— The military base during the shelling.

L.A.F. attack against  
Con Tien (Quang  
Tri province) on  
May 9, 1967



— Capt. Bill Lee and Col. James Barrett in a desperate state.

## U.S. LOSSES HEAVIER AND HEAVIER

### NORTH VIETNAM

IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1967

**452 U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED**

BETWEEN AUG. 5, 1964  
AND JULY 6, 1967 **2,073** Planes Were  
Downed

### SOUTH VIETNAM

**QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN**

**3 U.S. Companies Wiped Out,  
2 Others Badly Maulled, 40  
G.I.s Captured.**

**QUANG NGAI**

**Go Hoi Airfield Attacked:  
300 G.I.s Wiped Out, 30  
Planes and Helicopters  
Destroyed.**

# THE WARRIORS

AFTER the press conference held by the D.R.V. Committee for Investigation of the U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, we met Mr. Ha Ngoc Thoi, representative of the Vinh Quang village's administration, people and organizations, who had come from the Northern side inside and outside the country the wholesale destruction of his native place by U.S. aircraft.

Though not tall, this man looked firm and resolved with a fisherman's dark complexion and the shining eyes of a militia leader, who together with his unit gave a due tribute to American planes during stormy days in his land.

Unfolding a map, he showed us three contiguous small hamlets of his village on a stretch of land two kilometers long and seven hundred metres wide. On this tiny bit of land a dense population of more than 3,000 souls have been living since time immemorial.

"Bombs and bullets from the aircraft were massively showered on each square of land," Ha Ngoc Thoi said in a soldier's voice. "On the 7th Fleet and the southern side of the Ben Hai River, we poured their shells in carpet bombing. Explosive bombs and steel-pellet bombs were used... and from the southern part of the 17th parallel, heavy artillery was directed to the place with phosphorus shells too."

Having learned each minute of his torments of fire, he gave further details: "On the night of June 9, they launched 12 waves of attacks by coordinate-map with over 100 bombs and 200 shells dropped on the hamlets. On June 20, the whole destruction of each hamlet began after reconnaissance made by U.S. planes. On that day, an Duc hamlet

been built only under the new regime. "I attacked each of his words. "Yes, only under the new regime." He then told us what sort of life the miserable fishermen had lived under the old regime. Each year in their bad days, they would leave their village to look for a job anywhere.

He broke down the casualties: 60 people killed including 35 children, 22 and 20 old people and 45 people wounded. A 10-member family lost 15 people. He sternly indicted the "Yankees": "They wanted to erase our native place from the map, they attempted to undermine our new life, they knew it for years, looking at them on the other side of the Ben Hai River. We are fully aware of it. Thanks to air defence precautions, we succeeded in reducing our losses to the minimum."

Folding the map filled with markings of the town of Vinh Quang village, Ha Ngoc Thoi said: "That's not all, we returned the blows with all the weapons we had. We brought down 2 American planes. Our villages are not only standing on the land soaked with our blood, never shall we be subdued."

After a pause, he went on: "We've come here not only to denounce the U.S. aggression, the extremely heinous crimes perpetrated by the Yankee imperialists, but also to bring about a resolution taken by our people and written with our blood, addressed to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, in which we pledge ourselves never to flinch before the Yankee imperialists. Together with the entire Vietnamese people, we are determined to defend our aggression."

Ha Ngoc Thoi spoke with the most eager and stern voice of his native village Vinh Quang lying on the Ben Hai River bank. His was also the voice of the whole Vietnam land stretching across the Pacific shore and undauntedly confronting the enemy day after day.

"95 per cent of dwellings, nearly all of the boats, nets, orchards, fruit trees of the village were destroyed. All primary, elementary schools, infant classes, infirmaries, maternity houses, and all purchase co-operatives shops were destroyed."

"All these cultural and economic establishment had been destroyed."

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# THE ONLY FRONT FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE: U.S. WILL OF AGGRESSION

**P**RESIDENT Johnson and the bosses of the U.S. war machine, in their stepping up their crime "escalation". After having razed to the ground a small village north of the demilitarized zone, the American aggressors now destroy whole cities, as shown by the recent bombing of industrial Nam Dinh, the third major city in North Vietnam. In Haiphong, they savagely hit at densely populated quarters and the harbours, attacking the foreign merchant ships and the workers. They are progressively being blocking that port. Day and night, they have been savagely bombing in coordinate-map thickly populated areas, thereby committing wholesale massacres with a view to intimidating the people.

In South Vietnam, in spite of recent defeats following the failure of the 1966-1967 dry season counter-offensive, the Pentagon has been engaged in bloody "rump". It has been experimenting new tactics—such as the "Monitor" tactics—to extend the action of G.I.'s deep into the Mekong delta. While trying its best to increase American buildup, it has pressed for more mercenaries from satellite countries, Thailand and South Korea.

McNamara is preparing for his ninth low of inspection of South Vietnam in view of a bigger build-up in South Vietnam and a step-up of the war of destruction in North Vietnam. Johnson and Dean Rusk have these last days been harping on the same reactionary leitmotif which is to resolutely maintain the Saigon puppet regime, thereby betraying their neo-colonialist ambitions and their desire to occupy Vietnam for a long time. Bunker and Westmoreland have been striving to solve differences among the puppet Saigon regime, the Saigon league of presidential and senatorial elections.

Bellows and multi, Washington has not given up its immediate ambition and its will of aggression although it has suffered bitter defeats in both zones of Vietnam. It is making its suicidal efforts to carry on a losing war of aggression. American troop strength which now numbers 470,000 men keeps growing although the White House is denying its neo-colonialist military solution in South Vietnam. It is stepping up air "escalation" on North Vietnam although it is aware that it cannot win this war. It will perpetrate any crime against the Vietnamese people in the hope of saving a deteriorating situation.

The U.S. psychological war machine has been trumpeting about the "will to understand" to the Vietnamese people. "mutual understanding" to the same. Hard facts prove that these are but variations on the usual "stick and carrot" theme. The American policy is to divide and conquer the Vietnamese people. It is nobody else than Dean Rusk who himself had declared straight away at a meeting with American editors and broadcasting station reporters that there was no question of friendly or international relations.

The Vietnamese people realize more than any one else the meaning of his declaration. They understand too well that although they have dealt telling blows at the aggressors, the latter have not yet given up their illusive "will to understand" and by recording bigger success the Vietnamese people frustrate the enemy's aggressive schemes and put an end to their odious crimes.

On June 21, 1967, 25 persons including 21 children were killed, 20 others wounded, 14 houses destroyed, 100 others heavily damaged and many domestic animals killed.

The Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V. in a statement on June 21, said: "The 'savage air raids on the cities by the U.S. following their razing of Vinh Quang village in the Northern part of the demilitarized zone obviously prove that the U.S. aggressors are deliberately attacking populated areas and destroying whole hamlets and even whole towns in North Vietnam."

The statement also called on world public opinion to condemn the above-cited acts of war of the U.S. imperialists and take measures to stand in time their bloody hands.

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# A NEW SPLENDID DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM—CUBA MILITANT SOLIDARITY

(Excerpts from a G.P.X. editorial)

**T**HIS was a splendid new development in the time-honoured militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese people and their dear Cuban brothers.

Standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism in South-East Asia and the Western Hemisphere, the South Vietnamese people and the Cuban people, although separated by a long distance, have become comrades in the struggle to liberate their destinies, sharing weal and woe and pooling efforts to floor the colossus from North America.

For long, the Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Revolutionary Government led by beloved Premier Fidel Castro have been assisting the South Vietnamese people, morally, politically as well as materially. With the recognition of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation as the only legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people, the setting up of the Cuban National Committee for Solidarity with the People of South Vietnam, the People

of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation in Cuba to an official diplomatic mission, the naming of the year 1967 as "Year of Heroic Vietnam", and now the establishment of a Cuban diplomatic mission to the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, Cuba has remained one of the countries taking the lead in the movement of support to the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and

for national salvation. The undying affection of the fraternal Cuban people for the South Vietnamese people has been clearly expressed by Premier Fidel Castro Ruz's statement: "For Vietnam, we are ready to give even our blood."

The South Vietnamese people highly value and are proud and thankful for this devoted support of the fraternal Cuban people. For their part, the South Vietnamese people of the National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people have been unceasingly

strengthening their friendship and militant solidarity with the brother Cuban people, unreservedly supporting the Cuban revolution and firmly opposing all schemes of the U.S. imperialists to provoke, encircle, sabotage and invade Cuba. The South Vietnamese armed forces and people are fully aware that to crush U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam will be a practical contribution to the struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to win freedom and safeguard world peace.

In short, the 5-point policy of the U.S. imperialists concerning the Middle East issue is merely a fig-leaf over their

aggressive face. But the more they try to cover it up, the more it becomes exposed, and the more perfidious they are, the bitter the hatred and opposition by the Arab peoples. For their part, these have made clear their present aim: not to yield an inch of their territories, not to sacrifice their national sovereignty, but to use the United States to capitalise on its recent armed aggression to occupy Arab lands. They have shown their determination to resist the U.S.-British imperialists and their henchmen until final victory. On June 14, 1967, President Nasser of the Syrian Arab Republic called on the Arab peoples to strengthen their unity, boycott the U.S. and British imperialists economically and cut their oil supplies.

These hard facts give the lie to Johnson's doubletalk about recognition of the "national life" of the Arab states. Things are quite unmistakable. However crafty, Johnson could in no way escape the U.S. imperialist wolf as a lamb.

His 5-point policy for the Middle East is a pure and simple case of hypocrisy—contradiction between his words and deeds, between his conviction at Israeli aggression and his desire to do a deceitful move against the Arab countries. In this principle and that one, Johnson said in point 5 of his statement, for the sake of the "national life" of the Arab states was to be respected. Yet, in point 1, he brazenly demanded "innocent maritime passage" meaning passage through the Straits of Tiran which are under the sovereignty of the U.A.R.

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# The Whole World IS ON OUR SIDE

**MEHMET SHEHU: "THE PARTY, PEOPLE AND YOUTH OF ALBANIA WILL REMAIN FOREVER UNITED WITH THE HEROIC VIETNAMESE PEOPLE."**

**I**n his welcome speech on June 26 at the 5th Congress of the Albanian Labour Youth Union, Mehmet Shehu, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, paid a warm tribute to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

He said: "The war in Vietnam shows an invincible strength of the Vietnamese people and the weakening of the U.S. imperialists who though armed to the teeth with modern war means, cannot subdue a small but heroic people who is fighting a life and death struggle for freedom. The Vietnamese people's sacred resistance to the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen is greatly inspiring the nations and peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence. The struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people also shows the strength of all nations and the weakening of the U.S. imperialists. The Party, people and youth of Albania will remain united with the heroic Vietnamese people. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people, and the U.S. aggressors will be defeated."

**THAILAND WORKERS STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM**

**O**n June 21, workers of Thailand who were hired by the U.S. 519th transport battalion in Saigon were on strike and refused to carry U.S. military goods to Ulaanbaatar. The workers said they were sent to kill the Vietnamese people. In spite of the U.S. leaders' threats to dismiss them, the Thai workers resolutely carried their struggle to the end.

**A SOCIAL GATHERING IN FRANCE IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM**

**I**n response to an appeal of the French National Committee for Vietnam, on June 26, at a meeting in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, over 2,500 persons attended a social gathering organized by 100 artists supporting Vietnam. A. M. General Lajos Czinege, Minister of National Defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, reported the appeal of the 10 artists which urged the Hungarian military delegation.

He conveyed the greetings of militant solidarity from the Vietnamese people and army to the entire ranks of officers, fighters and people of Hungary.

At this gathering the French

# U.S. AGGRESSORS ARE DELIBERATELY DESTROYING COMMUNIST TOWN IN VIETNAM

**A**t a press conference held in Hanoi on June 30, the D.R.V. Committee for Investigation of U.S. Imperialists' War crimes in Vietnam made public a communication strongly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' recent air attacks on Haiphong and Nam Dinh provinces and many other densely populated areas.

The communiqué said: "At 4:00 p.m. on June 29, 1967, the U.S. aggressors at aircraft to bomb and strafe Haiphong port and the quarters of the city and a number of densely populated cities outskirts. They dropped 40 explosive bombs and 8 CBUs and fired many rockets and missiles."

At Haiphong the British ship *Ringford*, the Chinese ship *Hongji* 157 were hit. A 20-ton hole was made on the *Ringford* and a steel-pellet

bomb hit the steering room of the *Hongji*, wounding a crew member. The Soviet ship *Francia* and the Italian ship *Berini* were also hit. Public communication strongly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' recent air attacks on Haiphong and Nam Dinh provinces and many other densely populated areas.

According to preliminary reports, the U.S. attack on Haiphong resulted in 16 persons killed, 25 others wounded and many other densely populated areas.

In Nam Dinh city, on many occasions between June 29 and 30, the U.S. aggressors ferociously attacked densely populated areas, hospitals, schools, and other establishments and pagoda houses inside and outside the city. They dropped 40 explosive bombs, 20 time bombs and about 40 CBUs were dropped and 20 rockets and missiles were fired on these areas.

U.S. planes fired many missiles on the hospital of the city, destroying many buildings of the clinical, surgical, pediatric, obstetrical, oto-rhinolaryngologic and dental departments. Ha Duong attacked hundreds of U.S. aircraft for four days from June 19 to 22. Many populated areas in almost all districts of the province were bombed. Scores of people were killed or wounded, many houses destroyed. The U.S. aggressors destroyed many portions of dyke of the Lai Vu river were damaged.

In Ha Tay province, after nine times reconnoitering Thon Nhat hamlet (Hiep Hoa village, Phay Xuyen district), U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed the village on June 29, 1967, while the people were sleeping. They dropped explosive bombs in coordinate-map pattern on the village and took measures to stand in time their bloody hands.

an, who was 9 months gone from the world, was killed by a steel pellet. One of many which pierced the heart of the unborn baby.

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The U.S. aggressors killed or wounded more than 100 people among them many women and children. Nguyen Thi Lan, a 24-year-old woman





## A U.S. PUPPET BATTALION WIPED OUT IN LUANG PRABANG

AFTER attacking Luang Prabang liberated zone, the U.S. imperialists twice sent Battalion 36 to support Mobile Brigade 10 to Nam Thuan (North of Luang Prabang).

The said battalion committed numerous crimes against the local population. In a raid conducted from July 27, 1965 to August 12, 1965, the soldiers of this battalion killed 27 civilians including those who were given the finishing stroke with knives after being shot at.

In the wake of their previous dry season victory and holding the initiative in the

attack to defend the liberated areas and avenge the people, the Lao People's Liberation Army, in close co-operation with the guerrillas and the local people, on June 2, 1966 launched a fierce attack on Nam Thuan and wiped out 62 enemy troops in a few minutes. The rest of the garrison fled. Despite such a heavy setback, the U.S. imperialists ordered the remnants of the battalion back to Nam Thuan post.

Determined to wipe out the enemy to the end, at 3:30 a.m. on June 22, 1967, the Lao People's Liberation Army attacked Nam Thuan for the second time.

According to preliminary reports, 72 more enemy troops were killed, the rest either got wounded or took to flight and were pursued by the Lao people and army.

Thus all Battalion 36 was wiped out. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos captured quantities of arms and ammunition, including three 82mm and 60mm mortars, 3 57mm recoilless guns, 3 big machineguns to gether with a great quantity of munitions and war equipment.

Puppet Battalion 36 was the first battalion wiped out completely in the 1967 rainy season.

AFTER learning that U.S. President Johnson would arrive in Los Angeles to address a Democratic Party fund-raising dinner, on the night of June 23, about 20,000 Americans demonstrated in front of his hotel to protest against the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The demonstrators displayed posters and chanted slogans protesting against the Vietnam war.

The Los Angeles authorities sent over 1,000 armed police to repress the demonstration. More than 20 persons were taken away. Over 1,000 demonstrators clashed with the police outside the hotel. Johnson was attending the dinner with 1,000 Democratic Party members.

The demonstrators paraded in front of the hotel, chanting: "Hell no, we won't go."

who stand for bringing the war in Vietnam to an end. The appeal demanded that Johnson stop bombing North Vietnam and the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Among those who put their signatures to the appeal were prominent figures of the cinema, theatrical, television and literary and artistic circles.

A national campaign for the collection of one million signatures to an end-the-U.S. government war in Vietnam was started in the U.S. The sponsoring committee of the campaign comprised many prominent personalities such as Martin Luther King, an Afro-American leader, a

Some 200 initiators of the campaign have come to Washington to meet U.S. congressmen to urge them to take urgent measures to stop the government to stop its bombings of North Vietnam.

Since long Washington had to use both Thien and Ky to want of anyone better. Feeling he had got into the good graces of the President and the Vice President, he set himself arrogant and insolent, and even set himself against the various factions and Thieu, which undermined the unity of the American soldiers in Saigon, especially of the units. Moreover, he tried to pull the political plane Ky came out

with bombastic statements for Israel's aggression against the Arab countries while his bosses in Washington pretended to neutralize him. Therefore were out his usefulness for his master. Ten days later, he was dismissed as U.S. ambassador to Saigon, had summoned Thien and Ky to his house to settle the conflict, and the junta met to kick Ky out. That was the end of his political career.

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## IN U.S.A.

- 20,000 People in Los Angeles Demonstrated around Johnson
- 8,000 Members of U.S. Democratic Party Demand that Johnson Stop the War of Aggression in Vietnam
- Campaign for Collection of One Million Signatures

## The Political Mess in Saigon

(Continued from page 5)

WHILE the scramble between Ky and Thien for presidency in the forthcoming "elections" was at its height, Ky suddenly decided to run only for vice-president in Thien's list of candidates.

The reason was that Ky had been taken to task in the heated discussions in the army circles for those members had so far supported him. It was also reported two puppet army divisions and the puppet marines had been on the alert in prevention of a coup. Prior to that Nguyen Ngoc Loan (Ky's man) had been dismissed as Head Army Security. All this amounted to a small coup in the ranks of the American henchmen in Saigon.

Since long Washington had to use both Thien and Ky to want of anyone better. Feeling he had got into the good graces of the President and the Vice President, he set himself arrogant and insolent, and even set himself against the various factions and Thieu, which undermined the unity of the American soldiers in Saigon, especially of the units. Moreover, he tried to pull the political plane Ky came out

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advance party. Grenades were cast and exploded as soon as they touched the ground and the enemy troops were killed. The enemy troops were killed. The enemy troops were killed.

SILENCE returned to the battle area. The survivors fell back to recoup themselves. The opportunity again offered itself to the squad to go on with its business. Hang, Du and Tam were killed. The enemy's morale was very low. As predicted by Du, the Yanks were moving backward. He continued riveting his eyes on the scrub where an American signalman was hiding. The aerial war was quivering in the air. A rectangular box was on the broad back of this scratch. Du pressed the trigger and the enemy's machinegun collapsed, his damaged transmitter beneath his body.

Panic-stricken, the enemy army fell back and retreated in more troops supplies. The Liberation fighters got orders to have a break for their midday meal.

They discussed the fighting while eating and resting. They wanted to engage the enemy, in so doing they might be able to seize some arms and munitions and capture some G.I.s who they would expose their weakness and might take casualties. The forces holding the position would be depleted. The position would be the most important task was to strike the position held by the enemy. The battle would not have its positive significance unless the enemy was properly done. It served a plan for the annihilation of the enemy of a larger size and of greater significance.

The enemy mounted another assault. The Liberation fighters were brought into action. Then hand-grenades were showered. Checked by the steep walls of the fortifications, not a single grenade had fallen into the positions. The combatants, however, remained vigilant. One of them was killed. He landed at Tam's feet. Quick as lightning, he picked it up and hurled it back. It exploded before it hit the ground. The enemy's machineguns scrambled to again, trying to retrieve the bodies.

Short bursts of sub-machinegun fire sent by the Liberation fighters frustrated their attempts to force them to scatter and retreat.

"Don't allow the enemy to remove the dead!" Du moved from one dug-out to another, reminding his men of this decision.

He understood that this would easily upset the enemy's operational plan. They had spent much strength, trying to evacuate the wounded. The cowardice of the playboy G.I.'s' grossly undermined their commanders. Brandishing their pistols, they were fired again. Observing the enemy's intention to make a last-ditch attempt.

Angry shouts were still heard. About were still strong in numbers, perhaps they had just received reinforcements. They began moving forward, on hands and feet, crawling. The U-shaped corner of information would be cut through their assault. A thrust it would be pierced through still more rapidly if the commandments were knocked out.

In the central shelter, Tam kept close watch on the Yanks' a Tommy gun in his hand. He now exchanged it for Lien's rifle. That pirate was a bit too far. A kill would be scored, for sure, with a rifle.

Tam paid his gun right hand and the trigger was pressed and the pistol of the hand of the U.S. officer dropped. His head officer dropped. He jerked backward, moved forward, and then bent forward. A scream of horror was heard. Their comrades were killed. The soldiers beat their retreat in disorder. Perhaps these were the last of the Yanks which ended in complete fiasco.

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These ten gallant fighters had put one season to hold it firmly from the beginning of the war. The Liberation Army in Quang Tri had not been able to retreat to smotherers a major U.S. marine base — the enemy's obvious intention was inflicting heavy losses on the aggressors.

## G.I.'s Bugged Down in Mekong Delta

## U.S. "RIVER ASSAULT" TACTICS FOILED

IN an attempt to "conquer" the swampy and rivers and canals, the flooded areas and mangroves in the Mekong delta, two battalions of U.S. Infantry Division 9 used two ships as "floating troop bases" to launch "search and destroy" operations on the river.

Describing this, *Reuter* on June 22 said: "During their time on land, the U.S. army troops battled thick vegetation, a spider web of small rivers and creeks whose endless tides turn morning's dry land into afternoon's swamps, a hundred varieties of snakes, insects, vicious ants and other creatures. They asserted other bugs, plus of course harassing Vietcong and booby traps."

It further reported that during this battle, the G.I.s were in the water for three hours "taking the Vietcong fire". Worse still, it continued, the G.I.s "had nowhere to go" and "just dived into the water". Meanwhile, "Vietcong snipers operating with pinpoint accuracy" began picking them off one at a time. *Reuter* said.

Lieutenant-Commander Dan Dagie admitted "All it takes is two or three men on any one place... to set up booby traps and harass boats with recoilless rifle or mines". Second Lieutenant Ned Barker, and artillery forward observer of the 1st Division, 9 said: "You get people blown up and it gets you down because you don't have Vietcong in return". Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Bessie, a private in the 1st Division, 9 said: "I was on a flooded area of Cao Duc district, saying that his troops 'plundered' for five hours, not seeing or hearing anything" from the guerrillas. Troop leader Robert L. Reeves was taking his company across a wide stretch of water, when the Vietcong could pick them up 24 hours later. *Reuter* reported.

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## Heavy Losses of the U.S. in Quang Tri Province

(Continued from page 8)

On June 13, the enemy troops who raided An Nhut Tan village (Tan Tru district, Tan A province) were attacked by the guerrillas: 15 Yanks were knocked out.

On the night of June 11, puppet Ranger Battalion 38 attacked the guerrillas of Thanh Loi (Ben Luc district) over 30 enemy troops were killed.

If interceptions of enemy raids are included, in 11 days ending June 13, the guerrillas of Cao Duc, Ben Luc, Tan Tru and Cao Duc district wiped out 204 enemy troops (including 200 Yanks), shot down 5 aircraft and destroyed 2 armoured vehicles.

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## TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions. We hope we will serve you more efficiently in future.

The 43rd Unit in Ha Tinh province has won resounding victories over enemy destroyers, command boats and sampans. The 43rd Unit in Thanh Hoa province in its baptism of fire set ablaze a U.S. supply ship, destroyed many "Determined-to-Win" artillery units of military

According to preliminary reports, 72 more enemy troops were killed, the rest either got wounded or took to flight and were pursued by the Lao people and army.

Thus all Battalion 36 was wiped out. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos captured quantities of arms and ammunition, including three 82mm and 60mm mortars, 3 57mm recoilless guns, 3 big machineguns to gether with a great quantity of munitions and war equipment.

Puppet Battalion 36 was the first battalion wiped out completely in the 1967 rainy season.

A national campaign for the collection of one million signatures to an end-the-U.S. government war in Vietnam was started in the U.S. The sponsoring committee of the campaign comprised many prominent personalities such as Martin Luther King, an Afro-American leader, a

Some 200 initiators of the campaign have come to Washington to meet U.S. congressmen to urge them to take urgent measures to stop the government to stop its bombings of North Vietnam.

Since long Washington had to use both Thien and Ky to want of anyone better. Feeling he had got into the good graces of the President and the Vice President, he set himself arrogant and insolent, and even set himself against the various factions and Thieu, which undermined the unity of the American soldiers in Saigon, especially of the units. Moreover, he tried to pull the political plane Ky came out

with bombastic statements for Israel's aggression against the Arab countries while his bosses in Washington pretended to neutralize him. Therefore were out his usefulness for his master. Ten days later, he was dismissed as U.S. ambassador to Saigon, had summoned Thien and Ky to his house to settle the conflict, and the junta met to kick Ky out. That was the end of his political career.

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**T**HE vast area in northern Quang Tri which stretches along Strategic Highway 9, after two victorious dry seasons of 1966 and 1967, has become familiar to the entire nation. Many inroads of nature, mountains, rivers, hills and streams have made their entry into the topics of the day. Many patches of land, heretofore nameless, suddenly take new names coined after victorious battles. "Hill Ten Gallant Fighters" falls into this category.

It lies on a flat valley wall which runs parallel with the La Lo stream. On its northern side is mound Cu Dinh. On Feb. 28, 1967, at this spot, a fierce battle took place between two unequal forces. On the one side, only 10 Liberation fighters armed with only 5 sub-machineguns and 2 rifles, plus a pair of grenades for each combatant. On the other side, a reinforced U.S. marine company of over 200 were adequately equipped with modern weapons: individual quick-firing light machineguns, grenade launchers, etc., supported by artillery and aircraft and supplied by helicopters. The fighting broke out at 8 a.m. and continued until midnight, with the result that the U.S. marine company had to beat its retreat, leaving behind many dead, after having suffered at killed and many wounded. The Liberation fighters used a variety of automatic weapons, 5 small firearms and a large quantity of military material and equipment, including operational maps and compasses. From then on this "Hill Without a Name" has been known as "Hill Ten Gallant Fighters". It wears this name like a Medal of Honor. The South Vietnam L.A.F. Command conferred a Liberation Military Order, First Class, on this L.A.F. squad. All its ten members received each a Liberation Medal.

Following is a brief account of the battle:

**N**IGHT wore on. The enemy artillery kept unleashing probing fire into the darkness. Many shells landed in the position of the Liberation fighters, but no casualty was registered. Those who were not on sleep, unafflicted. Du had ordered every shell to be constructed up to "L.A.F. standard" with enough space to hang a hammock and with a bit of canvas on top as cover against rain. Every shelter was tunnelled into the fortification wall.

It was broad daylight now. The combatants tidied up their hammock and sleeping mats, and cut a path of lead camouflage. Old hands assisted new recruits in keeping their hands in.

The sun began beating down into the valley. The enemy artillery suddenly stopped. A white smoke emerged from a scrub in the battle area. Tia called Hang

## ENEMY GANGLING ON "HILL WITHOUT A NAME"

in a whisper. They both kept a keen eye on it and soon made out that it was an enemy. Hang signed Du forward. It was an enemy, no mistake! While he put his finger on the trigger, a question came to his mind. "Is it the right time? Is it time to pull the trigger?" Strict observation of secrecy and skillful concealment and camouflage made the Yanks completely unaware of the enemy's presence. They were within range but still ceaselessly tried to make contact. A burst of sub-machinegun fire was heard. The Tommy-gun in Du's hands shook angrily, spitting its fire at the enemy troops then bunching together. They yelled and shouted and

rushed forward. Kinh kept them down with his sub-machinegun. The two grenades hurled by Tam and Lien exploded right in the enemy formation. As the fortifications held by Tam and Lien protruded forward, they were now the nearest to the enemy. Hang and Tia opened fire at the opponent's flanks in time, in co-ordination with Tam and Lien. The enemy dared no longer press forward. Eight American corpses littered the ground in front of the works, 3 of them not more than 10 metres from those held by Tam and Lien. This first stunning blow swiftly drove the enemy into the defensive.

Wounded G.I.'s groaned and wept. Those still un-

scathed moved out, trying to drag them behind the fire-line. The aggressor troops kept shouting, screaming and weeping, and there was no end of a din. Shot by shot, the Liberation fighters fired their rifles and sub-machineguns, cutting down enemy soldiers one by one. Many attempts were made to remove the dead and wounded but without success.

The Americans swept the L.A.F. position with the fire of their heavy machineguns from two directions, but their bullets only flew over the line of the Liberation fighters. From the rear, the enemy artillery unleashed barrage after barrage, and shell explosions shook the whole battle area. Three he-

licopters took turns to spray 20-mm cannon shells over the L.A.F. position but none of them hit its works. The enemy still failed to locate accurately the adverse fortifications and the ingenious camouflage of the Liberation fighters continued to defy detection. The invaders kept cutting their way into the L.A.F. perimeter. The surprise factor was still available. The Liberation fighters remained still, waiting. The advancing G.I.'s thought that their opponents were not to be found immediately. In fact the latter were under their very nose.

In their fortifications, the Liberation fighters were ready to let loose their guns and grenades.

Sub-machineguns released 3-shot bursts and rifles were fired shot by shot. The salvos fell accurately on the

(Continued page 7)

## HEAVY LOSSES OF THE U.S. IN QUANG TRI PROVINCE

### QUANG TRI

3 U.S. Companies Wiped Out and 2 Others Badly Mauled.

**G.P.X.** reported that on July 6, north of Highway 6, Quang Tri province, the L.A.F. violently attacked the U.S. marines and won a resounding victory.

On the morning, supported by planes and artillery, a company of U.S. marines of Regiment 9 which moved from Con Tien to Gio An, 7 km west of Gio Linh, intercepted by the L.A.F. was virtually wiped out. Meanwhile the L.A.F. surrounded the enemy posts at Con Tien and Gio Linh, silencing the enemy artillery which could not rescue their battered troops at Gio An.

After that heavy blow, the Yankees sent a company of Battalion 1, Regiment 9, and some units of U.S. marines which marched to Gio An in 4 columns under the cover of tanks and planes.

At 1:30 p.m. the L.A.F. attack began. Supported by artillery, the fighters split the enemy in many parts and engaged him in a hand-to-hand fight. They destroyed 3 tanks and routed the others, shot down 1 helicopter and damaged many other vehicles.

The battle was fierce.

Enemy corpses littered the ground. The survivors fled, helmet-skelter, hurrying pursued by the L.A.F. who captured 40 Yankees.

In order to conceal their losses, the U.S. commanders sent in airplanes and savagely bombed the Yankees captured by the L.A.F.

According to preliminary reports, in the two battles on July 2, the L.A.F. had wiped out 3 companies of Battalion 1, U.S. marines Regiment 9, badly mauled 2 other companies of U.S. troops, destroyed 3 tanks, downed 1 helicopter, damaged many others and seized a big haul of weapons and military equipment.

### THUA THIEN

An Enemy Convoy Intercepted on Hai Van Pass: 36 Vehicles Destroyed, 2 Companies Wiped Out.

On July 3, 1967, the L.A.F. in Thua Thien ambushed an enemy convoy of over 100 vehicles north of Hai Van pass, causing big losses to the enemy. U.S. planes and puppet troops had to be despatched to rescue the convoy which was assailed by a thick hail of mortar shells and machine-gun bullets of the L.A.F.

According to preliminary figures released by the enemy,

36 vehicles had been destroyed or heavily damaged, and 2 companies of troops annihilated. The survivors fled to Da Nang.

An Enemy Column Attacked at Phu Vang: 300 Enemy Soldiers Wiped Out and 5 M.113s Burnt, 8 Bridges and Culverts Wiped Up by Guerrillas on Highway 1.

On June 25, the L.A.F. at Thua Thien violently intercepted 4 U.S. and puppet battalions of 300 men, destroyed 5 bridges and culverts on Highway 1, and the villages of Phu Luong, Phu An, Phu Lo, Phu Gio, Vinh Phu and Vinh Lai (Phu Vang district), killing over 300 enemies, burning 5 M.113s and seizing 40 firearms of various kinds.

On the night of June 12 and 14, the Phu Loc guerrillas destroyed 5 bridges and culverts on Highway 1 including a 25-metre bridge at Nuoc Ngot.

### QUANG NGAI

Attack on Go Noi Airfield: 300 Yankees Wiped Out, 30 Aircraft and 8 105mm and 203mm Cannons Destroyed.

On the night of June 23, the L.A.F. at Quang Ngai heavily shelled Go Noi airfield and the U.S. operational bases composed of 2 airfields containing about

100 helicopters and transport planes and defended by an U.S. artillery battalion with 16 105mm and 203mm cannons.

First reports disclosed that since the very beginning all important targets were accurately hit: the airfield was set afire, 300 Yankees were killed, 30 aircraft, 6 cannons, 2 203mm guns, 1 57mm recoilless gun and 1 tank were destroyed and 30 barracks and an ammunition dump burnt and destroyed.

On June 24, to cover up their heavy losses, the Yankees prevented our compatriots from passing through the region and carried the dead and wounded in 16 helicopters.

### THU DAU MOT

Dau Thien U.S. Base Strained: 40 Planes Destroyed or Damaged, Hundreds of G.I.'s Put out of Action.

On the night of June 24, the L.A.F. and people of Thua Thien province conducted violent attack against the U.S. base in Dau Thien. G.P.X. reported. The L.A.F. scored direct hits at the airbase, artillery grounds, network of posts and stores causing heavy damage to the enemy: 40 planes of various types were destroyed or damaged, 6 posts and several houses burnt down, one ammunition dump

blasted and hundreds of enemy troops were killed or wounded.

The enemy artillery grounds and airfield were brought to a complete standstill. Roads leading to the airfield were banned for the picking up of the corpses and many big helicopters were sent to carry away scores of damaged planes and artillery pieces during the two following days.

### PLEIKU

In one night over 600 enemy troops including nearly 500 Yankees Wiped Out, 2,000 Military Vehicles and 2,000 Cubic Metres of Ammunition Destroyed.

On the night of June 9, and early morning of June 10, 1967, the L.A.F. in D'rai violently attacked the base of U.S. Infantry Division 4 in Pleiku province capital, according to G.P.X. reports.

In six spearheads the L.A.F. stormed the enemy's armoured vehicle parking ground, fuel and ammunition stores, stationing base of the sentries on Hill 837, "pacification cadres" training camp on Hill 810 and the living quarters of U.S. military police.

The L.A.F. destroyed 210 military vehicles most of them M.113s, set ablaze 2,000 litres of petrol and blasted

(Continued page 6)